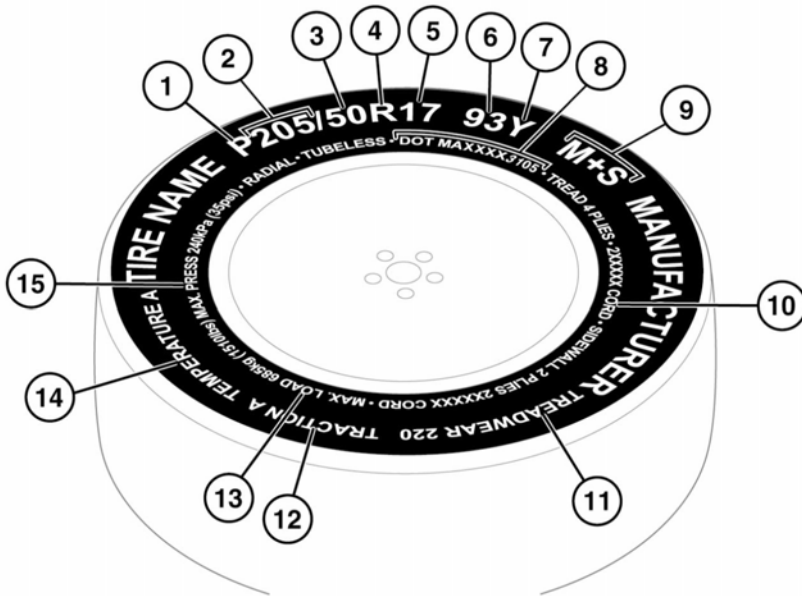


TYRE MARKINGS



E135318






1. **P** indicates that the tyre is for passenger vehicle use. This index is not always shown.
2. The width of the tyre from sidewall edge to sidewall edge in millimeters.
3. The aspect ratio, also known as the profile, gives the sidewall height as a percentage of the tread width. So, if the tread width is 205 mm and the aspect ratio is 50, the sidewall height will be 102 mm.
4. **R** indicates that the tyre is of Radial ply construction.
5. The diameter of the wheel rim given (in inches).
6. The load index for the tyre. This index is not always shown.
 - ⚠ **The load index on all replacement tyres must be, at least, the same specifications as the Original Equipment (OE). If in doubt consult a Dealer/Authorised Repairer.**
7. The speed rating denotes the maximum speed at which the tyre should be used for extended periods. See **186, SPEED RATING**.
8. Tyre manufacturing standard information, which can be used for tyre recalls and other checking processes. Most of this information relates to the manufacturer, place of manufacture etc. The last 4 numbers are the date of manufacture. For example, if the number was 5111, the tyre was made in the 51st week of 2011.

9. **M+S** or **M/S** indicates that the tyre has been designed with some capability for mud and snow.
10. The number of plies in both the tread area, and the sidewall area, indicates how many layers of rubber coated material make up the structure of the tyre. Information is also provided on the type of materials used.
11. **Wear rate indicator.** A tyre rated at 400 for example, will last twice as long as a tyre rated at 200.
12. The traction rating grades a tyre's performance when stopping on a wet road surface. The higher the grade, the better the braking performance. The grades, from highest to lowest are; **AA, A, B** and **C**.
13. The maximum load which can be carried by the tyre.
14. **Heat resistance grading.** The tyre's resistance to heat is grade **A, B** or **C**, with **A** indicating the greatest resistance to heat. This grading is provided for a correctly inflated tyre, which is being used within its speed and loading limits.
15. The maximum inflation pressure for the tyre. **188, AVOIDING FLAT SPOTS.**

SPEED RATING


Rating	Speed km/h (mph)
Q	160 (99)
R	170 (106)
S	180 (112)
T	190 (118)
U	200 (124)
H	210 (130)
V	240 (149)
W	270 (168)
Y	300 (186)


TYRE CARE


-  **Do not drive the vehicle if a tyre is damaged, excessively worn, or incorrectly inflated.**
-  **Avoid contaminating the tyres with vehicle fluids as they may cause damage to the tyre.**
-  **Avoid spinning the wheels. The forces released can damage the structure of the tyre and cause it to fail.**
-  **If wheel spin is unavoidable due to a loss of traction (in deep snow, for example), do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph).**
-  **Do not exceed the maximum pressure stated on the sidewall of the tyre.**


Note: All of the vehicle's tyres (including the spare) should be checked regularly for damage, wear and distortion. If you are in any doubt about the condition of a tyre, have it checked immediately by a tyre repair centre or a Dealer/Authorised Repairer.


TYRE PRESSURES

- 

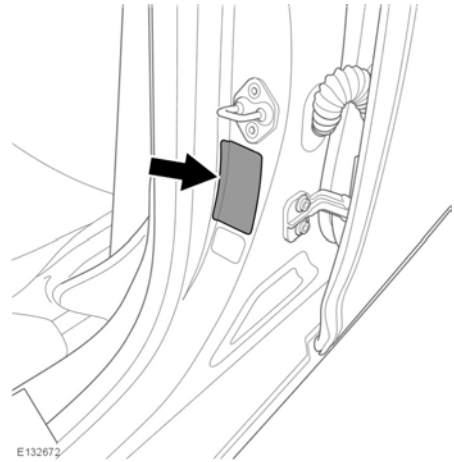
Pressure checks should only be carried out when the tyres are cold, and the vehicle has been stationary for more than 3 hours. A hot tyre at or below recommended cold inflation pressure is dangerously under-inflated.
- 

Never drive your vehicle if the tyre pressures are incorrect. Under-inflation causes excessive flexing and uneven tyre wear. This can lead to sudden tyre failure. Over-inflation causes harsh ride, uneven tyre wear and poor handling.
- 

Do not drive the vehicle with a leaking tyre. Even if the tyre appears to be inflated it could be dangerously under-inflated and will continue to deflate. Replace the tyre or contact an approved repairer.
- 

Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tyre tread life and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.
- 

If the vehicle has been parked in strong sunlight, or used in high ambient temperatures, do not reduce the tyre pressures. Move the vehicle into the shade and allow the tyres to cool before re-checking the pressures.



The recommended tyre pressures are listed on a label located in the driver's door opening.

Check the tyres, including the spare, for condition and pressure on a weekly basis and before long journeys.

If tyre pressures are checked while the vehicle is inside a protected covered area (e.g. a garage) and subsequently driven in lower outdoor temperatures, tyre under-inflation could occur.

A slight pressure loss occurs naturally with time. If this exceeds 0.14 bar (2 psi, 14 kPa,) per week, have the cause investigated and rectified by qualified assistance.

If it is necessary to check tyre pressures when the tyres are warm, you should expect the pressures to have increased by up to 0.3 - 0.4 bar (4 - 6 psi, 30 - 40 kPa). Do not reduce the tyre pressures to the cold inflation pressure under these circumstances. Allow the tyres to cool fully before adjusting the pressures.

The following procedure should be used to check and adjust the tyres pressures.

1. Remove the valve cap.
2. Firmly attach a tyre pressure gauge/inflator to the valve.

Tyres

3. Read the tyre pressure from the gauge and add air if required.
4. If air is added to the tyre, remove the gauge and re-attach it before reading the pressure. Failure to do so may result in an inaccurate reading.
5. If the tyre pressure is too high, remove the gauge and allow air out of the tyre by pressing the centre of the valve. Refit the gauge to the valve and check the pressure.
6. Repeat the process, adding or removing air as required, until the correct tyre pressure is reached.
7. Refit the valve cap.



Recommended tyre pressures

Tyre size	Tyre pressure up to 225 km/h (140 mph)	High speed tyre pressure up to 280 km/h (174 mph)
Front - 245/50R18 104Y	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)	-
Rear - 275/45R18 107Y	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)	-
Front - 245/45R19 102Y	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)	-
Rear - 275/40R19 105Y	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)	-
Front - 245/40R20 99Y	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)	2.7 bar (39 psi, 270 kPa)
Rear - 275/35R20 102Y	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)	2.7 bar (39 psi, 270 kPa)

TYRE VALVES

Keep the valve caps screwed down firmly to prevent water or dirt entering the valve. Check the valves for leaks when checking the tyre pressures.

REPLACEMENT TYRES

-  **Always fit replacement tyres of the same type, and wherever possible of the same make and tread pattern.**
-  **If the use of tyres not recommended by Jaguar is unavoidable, make sure that you read, and fully comply with, the tyre manufacturer's instructions.**

Ideally, tyres should be replaced in sets of four. If this is not possible, replace the tyres in pairs (both front or both rear). When tyres are replaced, the wheels should always be re-balanced and alignment checked.

The correct tyre specification for your vehicle can be found on the tyre placard label.

AVOIDING FLAT SPOTS

In areas of extended high ambient temperature, vehicle tyres can be affected by a softening of the tyre sidewall. If the vehicle is stationary for long periods, the effect is to slightly deform the tyre at the point where the tyre meets the standing surface. This is known as a flat spot. This is normal tyre behaviour. However, when the vehicle is subsequently driven, vibration may be experienced from the flat spot. The condition will steadily improve with extra mileage.

In order to minimise flat spotting while the vehicle is stationary for a long period, tyre pressures can be increased to the maximum as stated on the tyre sidewall. The tyres must be returned to the specified running pressures before driving. See **187, TYRE PRESSURES**.

TYRE DEGRADATION

Tyres degrade over time due to the effects of ultraviolet light, extreme temperatures, high loads, and environmental conditions. It is recommended that tyres are replaced at least every six years, but they may require replacement more frequently.

USING WINTER TYRES

In many countries legislation exists that requires the use of winter tyres during specified periods of the year.

Note: *M+S (mud and snow) tyres have a recognised level of winter performance and need not be replaced.*



The M+S marking on the tyre sidewall indicates an 'all season' tyre designed for use all year round, including cold temperatures, snow and ice.

Note: *Dedicated winter tyres often have a lower speed rating than the original equipment tyres and the vehicle must therefore be driven within the speed limitation of the winter tyre.*



This symbol identifies dedicated winter tyres, which can be fitted if optimum winter traction is required, or the vehicle is to be used in more extreme winter conditions.

Winter tyres must be fitted to all 4 wheels.

For optimum traction, tyres should be run in for at least 160 kilometres (100 miles) on dry roads prior to driving on snow or ice.

Use of dedicated winter tyres may require a change of wheel size, depending on the original choice of wheel. All 4 wheels must be changed.

If fitted with standard rubber valves, the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) warning lamp will flash for 75 seconds and then remain illuminated. The Message centre will also display **TYRE PRESSURE MONITORING SYSTEM FAULT**.

When the original wheels and tyres are refitted, the vehicle will need to travel a short distance to reset the TPMS and extinguish the warning lamp.

Approved winter tyres

Front:

245/45R19 102V Pirelli Sottozero Series II,
245/45R20 99V Pirelli Sottozero Series II.
245/45R19 102V Dunlop Winter Sport 3D,
245/45R20 99V Dunlop Winter Sport 3D.

Rear:

275/40R19 105V Pirelli Sottozero Series II,
275/35R20 102V Pirelli Sottozero Series II.
275/40R19 105V Dunlop Winter Sport 3D,
275/35R20 102V Dunlop Winter Sport 3D.

Tyre pressures

Up to 160 km/h (100 mph)	
Front	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)
Rear	2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)

USING SNOW CHAINS



Use traction devices only in heavy snow conditions, on hard road surfaces.



Never exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) when traction devices are fitted.



Never fit traction devices to a temporary use spare wheel.



It is essential that only snow chains of the recommended type are fitted.

Jaguar approved traction devices may be used to improve traction on compacted snow in heavy snow conditions.

If it becomes necessary to fit traction devices, the following points must be observed:

- Only Jaguar approved traction devices should be used on the vehicle. Only Jaguar approved traction devices have been tested to make sure that they do not cause damage to the vehicle. Contact a Jaguar Dealer/Authorised Repairer for information.
- The wheels and tires fitted must conform to the specifications of the original equipment.
- Single sided traction devices or snow chains can be fitted to the rear wheels. They should not be used on temporary spare wheels.
- Fit traction devices in pairs on the same axle.
- Always read, understand and follow the traction device manufacturer's instructions. Pay particular attention to the maximum speed and fitting instructions.
- Avoid tyre/vehicle damage, by removing the traction devices as soon as the conditions allow.

Note: When using snow chains, select JaguarDrive Control Winter mode **and** switch DSC off. DSC would reduce the deep snow traction capability as it would limit wheel spin to a level below that which is required to generate maximum traction.

TYRE DECLARATION (India only)

All imported tyres meet the requirements of Bureau of India Standards (BIS) and comply with the requirements under Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR) 1989. The tyres are the same as those tyres supplied as Original Equipment (OE) for Jaguar models which are fully Type Approved for the Indian market.